

It is also equally clear that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes paid the full value for every acre of said lands by the relinquishment of their right to other lands of superior quality and value. It may be claimed that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not occupy or cultivate the lands so ceded and conveyed to them, but that, if true, is not their fault, nor is it the concern of any other tribe.

The lands were sold and conveyed to them by the United States for a valuable consideration, and their title has never been relinquished or extinguished.

The lands are the property of these Indians to-day as much and as completely as the Cherokees own the 7,000,000 acres which they now occupy.

That all of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians did not settle upon or occupy the lands in question, is not disputed. Some of them located there, and some of them, as we are informed, are still there, but the majority, at the time of the treaty of 1867, were just coming in from the war-path, at the close of a long, bloody war with the frontier settlers, and it was not intended or expected by the United States that they would settle down at once on their new reservation and accustom themselves to habits of industry and civilization.

The feelings engendered by the strife between the Indians and the settlers naturally made the Indians desirous of pushing as far away from the settlements as possible, and hence many of them were slow in making up their minds to settle